ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1834. NO. 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE *Charitable Philological Society* would respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public in general, that they intend performing

On Tuesday Evening the 18th inst.

(for the last time for the season,) at their large and convenient room, in the house of Mr. Jacob Sanders, where the Public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Tickets to be had at the following places, viz.: at the Taverns of Messrs. McClellan, Gourley, Ziegler, Kurtz, Sanders, and Thompson.

***For further particulars see bills.

March 10. 2t

County Meeting.

SHALL THE BANK OR THE PEOPLE RULE?

A meeting of the Citizens of Adams County, opposed to the arbitrary and oppressive course of the Bank of the United States, and in favor of equal rights, will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 22d of March, inst.* at 12 o'clock.

Citizens attend, and preserve the freedom which was entrusted to you by your Fathers! *Many Citizens.*

March 10. 2t

VENDUE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on *Friday the 21st inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, the following Property, viz.:

Bureaus, Bedsteads,

Tables, Chairs, Wash-stands, Cupboard, Case of Drawers, Kitchen Furniture, a Wheel-barrow, two Hogs, one Filly, one Cow, together with a great variety of other articles.

☞ And on the Evening of the same day, in the room adjoining my Store-Room, will be offered a variety of articles of

MERCHANDIZE.

☞ A credit will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 10. ts

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAMUEL M'NAIR,

deceased, to wit: Alexander H. McNair, Eugena, intermarried with Samuel Arthur, Agnes, intermarried with John McAllister, Margaret, Samuel S., Lavinia, Maria, intermarried with Isaac E. Pearson, Martha Ann, Eliza McNair, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the* Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk.*

March 10. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

March 10. tc

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS BROWN.

March 10. 3t

POETRY.

MARCH.

Earth seems to glow with renovated life—
The ether with a softness is imbued,
Which melts the hardened spirit to that mood,
In which, to feel ourselves apart from strife,
Is ecstacy:—with the green blading grass,
The singing birds and the translucent sky,
On which the clouds in western glory lie,
We on a bond of union, which, alas!
Though latter years have weakened, comes at times
To claim dominion o'er us, as in youth;
And, as the downcast spirit it sublimes,
We turn from noisy reveries uncouth,
And from the world's vain follies and its crimes,
To ponder on the past and sigh for Truth!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERSITY.

It is in adversity, as in stormy weather: when the heavens are covered with clouds, and the rain pour down in torrents, we feel gloomy, not because there is no sun, because we know he shines above the tempest; not because we deem the inclement to be injurious, for we experience its happy effects in reviving nature, in the purification of the atmosphere, and to the health of animal economy; but we are oppressed because the cheering sunshine is not palpably felt, because the atmosphere, like a heavy weight, depresses the spirits, and because all nature is arrayed in the veil of physical darkness. When the virtuous are cast down by the storms of providential trial, it is because there is *no God*, for they are sure that he reigns in majesty supreme above the *water flood*; it is not because they imagine that trials are injurious to them, for they are conscious that they subserve the same purpose in the moral as in the physical world; but they are downcast with grief because they feel not the immediate beams of the sun of consolation, because they are oppressed and enveloped in the mysterious atmosphere of Heaven's providential dealings: so that, like the fugitive prophet, distrustful of his master's abandonment, they wrap their faces in their mantle, till the still small voice inspires them with comfort. Adversity may be said to wipe away the ill-compacted principles and hopes of those who live only to themselves and their depraved appetites, as the cataract sweeps down the treasures and labors of man; but it rolls round the virtuous members of the community like the waters of the ocean that rage around the earth, which the more they beat upon their briny foundation, tend to render it more solid, and thus strengthen the terrestrial rampart which it apparently threatens to destroy.

Our imperfectly constructed language is the occasion of many ludicrous blunders by most foreigners who attempt to learn it. The Frenchman who meant to describe a pain in his *chest*, and did so by putting his hand to his breast, and exclaimed—'I have one bad pain in my *Portmanteau*,' made no greater blunder than one of his countrymen in this city, a short time since, who purchased a very large load of wood. The landlady, on seeing it dropped at the door, desired to know the number of feet contained in it.—He answered—"I buy him for one *rope*, but I do not believe dare be more than three quarters." "A *rope*," said the astonished landlady, "you probably mean a *cord*." —Ah! dat is it—I mistake de word."

In a Cathedral, one day, after service, the bellows-blower said to the organist, "I think we have done very well to-day." "*We!*" said the organist, in no small surprise at the impudence of his menial, "how can you pretend to have any merit in the performance? Never let me hear you say such a thing again." The man said nothing more at the time, but when they were next playing, he suddenly intermitted in his task of inflating the organ. The organist rose in wrath to order him to proceed, when the fellow, thrusting his head out from behind the curtain, asked slily, "shall it be *we* then."

The present computation of years erroneous.—"The recent eclipse of the moon," says a foreign observer, "has enabled us to prove, that our present computation is defective by no fewer than three years. Correctly speaking, the year 1834 should be 1837; for Josephus telis us, that shortly before the death of Herod, during whose government the Saviour was born, there occurred an eclipse of the moon in the night of the 12th or 13th of March; and it has been astronomically demonstrated, that this eclipse took place in the fourth year preceding the Christian computation of time; consequently modern chronology, is three whole years in error.

Good News.—A gentleman the other day on asking a market-man the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs are *eggs*, now." "Indeed! I am glad to hear it with all my heart—for the last I bought of you, were half *chickens*."

A woman of excellent sense, and somewhat of a satiric turn of mind, was asked by her friends, if she really intended to marry Mr. —, adding, that he was a good kind of a man, but so very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "so much the better; if he is very much unlike other men, he is more likely to make a good husband."

WM. J. DUANE

To the People of the U. States.

LETTER IV.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In my last letter, I related some of the incidents which occurred immediately after my entrance into office. Those incidents will have shown you that the true nature of the service required of me, was to employ a conservative power to effect penal ends, and to evade legislative or judicial action, in relation to the U. S. Bank.

Believing as I did, that the President really thought that the prostration of the U. States Bank would be another victory, of which he might be proud, and that he was stimulated to consider any means justifiable to attain that end, I resolved to interpose, if I could, between him and those who were impelling him in his rash career. I was especially anxious to disabuse him as to the legislature and the judiciary; and, therefore, in writing the following letter, endeavored to meet his oral declarations, as well as written arguments.

In my defence, I now submit this letter to you. Is it such a letter as "an emissary of the Bank" would have written?—Does it indicate hostility to the President, or a desire to remain in office to thwart him? Could any friend struggle more anxiously than I did to snatch him from the brink of a precipice? Instead of considering my resistance favorable to the Bank, I felt satisfied that the President's course would aid it.

Under these impressions, as an act of duty to the country, as well as to the President, and, I confess, dissatisfied with the part I was expected to play, I wrote the following letter.

Respectfully, yours,

W. J. DUANE.

February 25, 1834.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1833.

SIR:

1. On the first of the present month, the undersigned had the honor to receive the letter, which the President addressed to him, from Boston, on the 26th ultimo, transmitting a detailed statement of his views "upon the subject of a discontinuance of the Government deposites in the Bank of the U. States, and the substitution of certain state banks, as the fiscal agents of the U. States, so far as those duties are now performed by that institution."

If, when, early in December last, the desire of the President that the undersigned should assume the station, which he now holds, was communicated to him, it had been intimated, that a cessation to deposite the public moneys in the Bank of the U. States, without a legislation upon the subject, was to constitute a part of the executive policy, and that the undersigned would be called upon to carry the measure into effect, upon his own responsibility, it would have been in his power to consider whether he might to enter into office or not, and he would not have been compelled, as he now is, either to incur the censure of Congress, or to commence his service by acting in opposition to the President's wishes. But, as no intimation of any kind was given, and as the undersigned was thus to come into office, in a manner as honorable to the President's liberality, as it was flattering to his own pride, he accepted the proffered honor, but still not without reluctance, resolved to perform his duty so faithfully, as to merit public confidence, justify the President's choice, and preserve that invaluable treasure, his own self-respect.

If, when, on the 30th of January last, the undersigned consented to serve, and before he had entered on the duties of his station, he had known that a change of the depository of the public money, notwithstanding the decision of the House of Representatives, was a part of the President's policy, and very anxiously discussed in the Cabinet, it would still have been his pleasure, as well as duty, to consider the questions involved, carefully. But, although late in the month of March, the President intimated, that he was agitating the subject himself, the undersigned had no conception, that it was with a view to any proceeding prior to the meeting of the new Congress.

It was not, indeed, until the evening of the day, or of the day after, the undersigned entered into office, that he was informed, that a change, of the depository of the public money, had been the subject of cabinet discussion, and that upon the undersigned would rest the responsibility.

It will not surprise the President, therefore, to learn the sentiments of the undersigned now for the first time; nor that he may fail to present such an exposition of his views, as, under different circumstances, he would at least have attempted to prepare. Subsequently to the first of June, the President was so good as to say, that he would send to the undersigned, the opinions of the members of his Cabinet, with his own views, to be deliberately reflected upon, with a view to a frank declaration of the opinions of the undersigned to the President, on his return from his Eastern tour. Those documents were received on the 1st instant, and the President returned on the 4th, so that the brevity of the interval, and other circumstances interfering, will, he trusts, be regarded as adequate apologies for imperfection. Whilst, however, he regrets the imperfection, he is consoled with the knowledge, that he is but a gleaner in the field of inquiry, after officers, superior to the undersigned in all the advantages of experience, and with whom he will not assert an equality, except in purity of purpose, and in regard for the Chief Magistrate, who has made him their associate.

II. In the conclusion of the President's letter, he has the goodness to say, that, whilst he frankly avows his own opinions, and feelings, he does not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion, committed to the undersigned by law, on the subject; and that the undersigned may adopt, on the President's responsibility, the sentiments expressed by him, in his letter, as the basis in part of his own decision. The undersigned, therefore, concludes, that he has not received the direction of the Chief Magistrate, to perform an act of executive duty; but, that the President believes, that Congress had a right to direct, and hold responsible, an executive agent. And, accordingly, without expressing a doubt on that point, that might be thought presumptuous, the undersigned will decide on his responsibility to Congress, and that decision shall be the same, as if he had received an executive order. This, however, will not, for a moment, be regarded by the President as indictive of the least abbreviation of the respect and attachment, which, on many accounts, he entertains for the President; the expression is used, in order to evince the perfect sincerity of the undersigned in the matter referred to him; it is used, in order to make known to the President, that, however grateful to him the undersigned may be, and however unwilling to incur the risk of separating him so soon, a separation so likely to expose the undersigned to the shafts of envy or of malace, if such exist, such considerations are overcome, by a sense of the high duties imposed on him as a public agent.

It is not more consistent with the principles of the undersigned to pay a homage to the President, than it would be the desire of the President to receive it; but since it is so soon his fate to differ in opinion from the President, the undersigned boldly says, that no one could have been called to the station, now filled by him, who could have had a more anxious desire than the undersigned had, to render the evening of the President's life as tranquil, as its noon had been glorious.—It is very painful to him, therefore, to be obliged to decline, to adopt the course described in the President's letter; he has the consolation, however, that the very opposition establishes a claim to the President's respect, and is a sure guarantee of sincerity.

Trusting therefore, to that magnanimity, on the part of the President, which is inseparable from the purity of his own intentions, the undersigned will frankly state some of the reasons, that have drawn him to the conclusion, at which he has arrived. In doing so, he will present the results of brief, but anxious reflection, and incidentally such observations as a perusal of the President's letter demands.

III. With regard to the Bank of the U. States, even if the undersigned did not consider it authorized by the constitution, he avows his deliberate and unbiassed belief, that the renewal of its charter would be inconsistent with the duration of the happiness and liberties of the people.—These sentiments are not formed as a potter moulds his clay, to suit the fashion of the times, or the order of a customer; they are not the sentiments of a man, who has a latent grief to assuage, or an injury to avenge; they are the opinions of an individual, who, although bowing to the law, as every goon citizen should do, and respecting the opinions of others, has never omitted a fair occasion to utter his dispassionate belief, in opposition not only to the present, and to the former Bank of the U. States, but to all such monopolies.

Without any desire, therefore, to arraign uncharitably the motives of others, the undersigned is satisfied, that many of the acts of the Bank, that are complained of, do but justify his uniform apprehension of such institutions; he conceives that the bank has forfeited all claims to favor, and that, if chartered, with such a weight of complaint against it, the charter might almost as well be perpetual as limited.

But, whilst these are the sentiments he entertains, and whilst as an individual he might, in every fair way, utter and publish, in language becoming a freeman, his strong remonstrances and upbraidings at the 3 per cent. transaction, and others; he does not consider it proper, as a public officer, to pursue any other than an open, decided, and authorized course.—He is persuaded that vindictive justice is so much at variance with the best feelings of the human heart, that a resort to a measure of that kind, would by the repugnance that it would create, tend to merge the more essential consideration of the future destinies of the country.

At present the Bank stands, if not convicted, arraigned, before the country—it has put itself into the wrong; and the stockholders hav enot manifested an inclination even to inquire into the causes of complaint against the directors. Public opinion is unfavorable to the continuance of the institution. It is obviously the conviction of dispassionate men, that no modification can control an institution, that has the elements of evil in its composition and existence. The dictates of prudence and policy, therefore, demand, that nothing should be done against the bank, that might altogether conceal justice under the veil of sympathy.

The main question was put to the people by the President, and left to them, in such terms, and in such forms, as to absolve him from all accountability. In this, as in other instances, posterity will do justice to the purity of his purposes, and the vigor of his acts. And there is no occasion, either for the present, or the future, to adopt a course different from the open and manly one heretofore pursued. It is not requisite, in order to prevent a renewal of legal life, to resort to measures that might be regarded as extreme, if not utterly needless.

IV. The undersigned is persuaded, that the measure would be regarded as extreme and arbitrary, for these reasons.

1. The charter is the law of the land; it is a contract, that cannot be dissolved, or altered, without mutual consent, or forfeited without inquiry; the public deposites are a benefit to the bank, for which it has paid a consideration, and their continuance is a part of the contract.

Has the undersigned a right to rescind this contract? It is certainly true, that he has the power to change the depository, but he is bound to give his reasons. What reasons can the undersigned give? He must not rely on the reasons of others, unless he adopts them as his own; he must be satisfied, that the measure is sound in itself and defensible.

If, indeed, there were not other tribunals, before which acts involving forfeiture might be inquired into, and acts involving forfeiture were apparent, there might be some apology for an exercise of extraordinary power by an individual.—But if there has been such misconduct in the corporation as warrants a forfeiture of its charter, or if there have been such acts done by the directors or officers, as bring them within the penalties of the act of incorporation, what reasons can be given, for visiting the sins of the officers upon the stockholders, without a trial by jury, or other judicial proceeding? How could the undersigned justify himself before Congress, even if his opinions were sound, in declining a judicial inquiry, and in condemning the accused unheard?

If the President is satisfied, that there has been misconduct, such as would warrant punishment by judicial agency, why has it not been, why may it not yet be, resorted to? But if no such step has been taken, or can be sustained, how can the undersigned justify the assumption of the powers of jury, judge, and executioner? Is he to punish unheard, at his own pleasure, and without being able to assign to Congress reasons for such an arbitrary act? Is it consistent with the principles of justice, or the genious of our institutions, that any man should be able to constitute himself a dictator, in matters affecting the character of the country, the welfare of the people, and the fame of men, who are entitled at least to the rights of felons?

The undersigned has been, like other men, under excitement, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and upon public grounds has been desirous to see its existence closed; yet he would not, under excitement, exercise such a power as is now conferred upon him; much less will he, now in a high station, and under the guidance of deliberate reason, do any act, that has not the stamp of manliness upon its front. He does not think that the end justifies the means, or that there is distinction between moral and political integrity. No doubt, the President believes the proceeding, under consideration, to be fair, manly, and sound. The undersigned has learned not to say dogmatically, that he is right, and that another is wrong; it is sufficient for him, that whilst he sincerely respects the sentiments of the President, the undersigned cannot at his pleasure change his own convictions, or present to Congress reasons for an act that he believes to be arbitrary and needless.

It is true that Congress gave to the undersigned the right to use this arbitrary power; but for what purposes? Surely not to enable him to usurp executive or judicial authority. It is the right of the President to arraign, and the right of the Judiciary to try, the Bank. Upon what pretext can the undersigned wrest these powers from the legitimate organs? Or, can it be fancied, that Congress transferred to the undersigned, powers possessed by themselves? What, then, is the fair conclusion, in the absence of all explanation, as to the motives of Congress? Surely, that, dictatorial power was conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, for occasions demanding sudden and extreme action, or a salutary check upon the Bank, or a mean to promote the conclusion of its affairs. It never could have been conferred to enable an individual, whose appointment has not yet been confirmed by the constitutional advisers of the President, to execute vindictive justice.

Is there, then, any cause for sudden and extreme action? The undersigned admits, that the views in the President's letter are very striking; they must, when presented to the People, or their Representative, have a powerful influence upon the question of the renewal of the charter; but he does not believe that they warrant the undersigned in resorting to the proposed measure. It must be a very strong case, indeed, that would justify the nullification of a contract, made by all the departments of Government.

2. The measure would be considered extreme and arbitrary, because the last Congress acted upon complaints against the Bank, and because the next Congress may follow the example of the last. It cannot be pretended, that the last Congress doubted the ability of the Bank to meet its engagements; the House of Representatives, by a vote of 109 to 46, decided that the Bank was a safe place of deposite; and one of the last acts of Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to lend a million of dollars to the Bank without security. What has since occurred, that should warrant the undersigned, in treating these evidences of confidence with contempt! What reasons could the undersigned give for reversing the judgment of those, of whom he is a mere agent? What has occurred, since the last session of Congress, to change the ground then held? If any thing occurred, prior to the entry of the undersigned into office, on the first of June, why was not his predecessor called upon to act? And, if nothing occurred prior to that time, what has since happened, that could justify the undersigned, who has not yet become acquainted with his duties, or been above forty days in office, in exerting powers, affecting not merely the Bank, but the whole community? Is he to take it for granted that the last House of Representatives was ignorant, or corrupt? Or is he to conclude that there has been fraud or mismanagement on the part of the Bank? He does not pretend, that an adequate investigation was made by the last House of Representatives; but that House decided on the evidence produced. It was not competent for any agent to furnish adequate proofs; the minority of the committee of investigation declare that, a full and protracted inquiry by Congress is necessary to the development of truth; and yet it is expected that the undersigned shall either have faculties superior to those of Congress, or hardihood that disregards their censure; it is supposed, that although a body with power to send for persons and papers, were unable to come to a decision, unfavorable to the Bank, or even to express a disbelief of its safety, the undersigned, without any such inquiry or power to inquire, is first to do what Congress would not do, and then refer to the reasons of the President as a justification. Such a reference would not, and ought not to, answer as a defence; the undersigned is thrown on his own reasons, and, if he acts, and has none, he must stand in a posture before the world, not more honorable to the President, than grateful to himself. It would, in these malevolent times, be said, that the President had purchased the conscience of the undersigned, and that the undersigned had basely sold for office, the only inheritance that he may have to leave to his children, the unblemished integrity of their father. If it does not become the undersigned to treat with disrespect the decision of the last Congress, why should he refuse to await the the interference of the next? Any proceeding now, especially in the absence of adequate reasons, would seem to arise from an apprehension, that the representatives of the People are incompetent or corruptible—and that the People themselves are incapable of preserving the institutions of their country, in the event of a general depravity of their agents. The undersigned is not willing, by an act on his part, to give sanction to heresies, as groundless in themselves, as they are pernicious in their tendencies: he would despair of all that is calculated to cheer and exalt mankind, if he could fancy that his act, or the act of any man, even if endowed with intellect, or crowned with glory, were essentially necessary to save the people from themselves. He cannot have the arrogance to think, or to give color of conjecture, that he thinks, that he can save the republic, or that within him it would be lost. It is his duty, on the contrary, to follow the President's own example, who, instead of proceeding, as he might have done, by *scire facias*, against the Bank, waited until the representatives of the People assembled, and submitted his complaint to them.—In the absence of peril, the undersigned does not consider it his duty to forestal the opinion of Congress. If there is just ground for complaint, it is consistent with our love of our institutions, and our jealousy of their purity, to believe that an inquiry if made, will be fairly conducted; and that the representatives of the People will act, in consonance with their duty to Heaven, their country, and themselves.

But, if, contrary to the lessons of experience, the representatives of the People should be faithless, the bare suggestion of which the undersigned regrets to utter, the People have the inclination, as well as the power, to change them, and to annul any act, that may have been the progeny of fraud or corruption. Have they not the inclination, as well as the power? If not, then the boasted excellence of our institutions must be a phantom. But if it is a substance and not a shadow, as the undersigned thinks it is, it does not become him, at least, to decide upon a supposed imperfection, and substitute means, justifiable only in an insurrection or a siege.

(To be continued.)

The love of praise influences all mankind.

COMMUNICATED.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Freemen of Adams county, for the purpose of considering the unprecedented conduct of the Masonic Members of the Legislature, in refusing to grant to a Committee of said Legislature the power to send for persons and papers to investigate the subject of Free-Masonry—the following officers were appointed: JACOB COVER, Esq. President; JOHN DICKSON and JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esqs. Vice-Presidents, and Dr. *Henry Smyser* and Mr. *James Ewing*, Secretaries.

After some pertinent remarks by D. M. SMYSER, Esq. explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and animadverting upon the conduct of the majority of the Legislature for departing from the established usages of all similarly constituted Bodies, in refusing to grant to a committee of their own body the power of accomplishing the objects for which it had been appointed—it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft certain resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon, Dr. David Horner, Jacob Cassatt, William Rex, Robert Smith and John Garvin, Esqs. were appointed said committee—who retired for that purpose.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by J. DOBBIN, Esq.

The committee on returning to the meeting, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, numerous petitions have been presented to the House of Representatives of this State, praying for an investigation of the truth or falsehood of the charges against the institution of Free-Masonry, in consequence of which a Committee of Investigation was appointed by that Body—and whereas, said Committee subsequently applied to the House for power to send for persons and papers, without which it was impossible to perform the duty assigned them, in a manner satisfactory to the public or themselves, which power, by a singular anomaly in legislation, was refused, in consequence of which, the singular spectacle is presented of a Committee appointed by a legislative body to report upon the expediency or inexpediency of certain measures, and yet denied access by that very body, to all the facts and evidence upon which alone they could predicate a report—Therefore,

Resolved, That the right of the people, in all free governments, to petition for a redress of grievances, is incontestible, is guaranteed to the people of this country by our laws and constitution, and cannot be taken away or impaired without the subversion of liberty.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of this State, have, by refusing to the Committee on Masonry, power to bring evidence before them, virtually disregarded and set at nought this inestimable right, or rendered the exercise of it nugatory and vain, and done all that in them lay, *to screen Masonry from the investigation so loudly called for by the numerous and urgent petitions of the people.*

Resolved, That we cannot but witness with feelings of the deepest disapprobation and regret, this attempt by the highest tribunal in the State, *to shield Masonry from exposure*, and are compelled to regard it as additional evidence of the fatal and pernicious influence of that institution.

Resolved, That instead of being disheartened by this new proof of the power of Free-Masonry, we only see in it an additional motive for persevering in our exertions to root so poisonous a plant out of our otherwise free & happy land, and new evidence that all Secret Societies are incompatible with a Republican Government.

Resolved, That believing Masonry to be a public evil of alarming magnitude, we will not desist from our efforts, until it shall have been thoroughly investigated, and the truth or falsehood of the charges against it legally and judicially established and authenticated.

Resolved, That we deem Free-Masonry a treasonable league against Society; still we are willing to admit that there have been and still are good men in fellowship with it, who have been seduced into its wicked communion by its specious pretexts and professions, and who, from a principle of false pride and obstinate consistency, which are in some degree incident to human nature, hesitate to withdraw from its connexion. Yet our opposition is confined to the *principles* of the institution, and not its *members*.

After the resolutions had been read, JACOB CASSATT, Esq. rose and, in an able and emphatic manner, exposed the conduct of the Legislature—showed that they were biassed by Masonic influence, and demonstrated clearly that they had violated every moral obligation and the sacred majesty of Justice, in refusing to a committee of their own body the power of investigating a subject that had been loudly called for by the People in their primary assemblies and otherwise. The resolutions were then again read and unanimously adopted.

It was then, on motion of D. M. SMYSER, Esq.

Resolved, That our Members in the House of Representatives have our approbation for their able endeavors to procure the passage of a law rendering Free-Masonry a good cause of peremptory challenge; and also of another law imposing penalties on the administration of Masonic oaths and obligations—and that they be earnestly requested to PERSEVERE and use their best endeavors to secure the final passage of a law on the above principles.

On motion of the same gentleman, it was

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted by the Secretaries to our Members in the House of Representatives, to be by them, if thought expedient, laid before that body, and that the members of this meeting affix their proper signatures to said copies.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Officers of the meeting, and published in all the papers of the county.

JACOB COVER, *President.*

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, JOHN DICKSON, } Vice Presidents.

Henry Smyser, *James Ewing*, } Secretaries.

Another Disgraceful Outrage.—On Sunday night last, some unprincipled scoundrels sacrilegiously broke into both the German Churches by forcing the doors, carried off some articles, displaced others that were moveable, broke a tomb stone in the cemetery, and committed many acts of wanton mischief, in various parts of the town, to the disgrace alike of themselves and the borough. A town meeting ought to be called, and something to be done, that we may have a greater security not only of our property, but even *our lives*. But it is useless for us to say more relative to this matter now. We have spoken of it over and over, with about the same effect that we presume this admonition will have.—*Reading, Penn. Feb.* 25.

The Times.—A farmer, who wanted to make up a little money to meet a payment, left ten barrels of flour for sale with one of our merchants, limited at $4 per barrel, which, if sold, would have yielded him $40 cash. Owing to the change of the times, and scarcity of cash in this city, it did not sell, and has been falling in price for some time. The other day, the farmer came to town for his cash, but finding his flour not sold, and wanting the money, he went all around our city to sell, and finally was obliged to sell at $2 62½ a barrel, receiving but $26 25 cash for his flour, making his net loss on ten barrels $13 75, and he went home in a very bad humor, cursing the changing times.

If one small farmer loses so much by this transaction, what will our farmers generally lose, by General Jackson's course of policy? A CITIZEN.

Pittsburg Advocate.

The Camden Journal states that the emigration from South Carolina has lately much increased. Extensive caravans are daily seen moving towards the South West—sometimes as many as two hundred in a body—and a majority of them persons who, from their pecuniary circumstances, might be able to live comfortably any where.

It was said, last spring, that more than forty thousand persons had emigrated from South Carolina, in consequence of the Nullification troubles. The present emigration cannot be ascribed to the same cause—at least not exclusively—as the Camden paper states that many of the emigrants are from North Carolina, and the favorite point of destination is the upper part of Alabama, where the doctrine of nullification is by no means in bad odour at present. Whatever be the cause, it would appear that there is, and has been for some time past, a drain of population from the southern Atlantic states, which must be a source of dissatisfaction to intelligent and reflecting property-holders in that section, and to those who are attached to the soil by feelings of state pride. It cannot bear such depletion so well as New England. This is the *officina gentium* of the country—children seem to be "raised" there expressly for importation, and they are such industrious cultivators that the supply never lags behind the demand. But each individual of the white population of the South must be reckoned at more than an unit in its political arithmetic, and if "withdrawn from the sum," the deficiency is not only difficult to supply, but generally adds to the comparative strength of its other population.—Many of their emigrants may carry their slaves with them—but the greater proportion must consist of those who are too poor to own slaves, and must therefore be deducted exclusively from the white population. *Balt. Gaz.*

Novel Operation.—A gentleman in this city, who has been for some time afflicted with what is called throat consumption, was on Sunday last subjected to a novel operation, under the direction of Drs. Jackson and Draper. These gentlemen had leeches applied by means of silver tubes to the inside of the throat, and the result has been, we understand, very satisfactory.

The application of leeches to the inside of the throat is entirely new, but we have no doubt of its utility in many cases. *Philad. Gaz.*

We learned yesterday, with pleasure—says the Philadelphia National Gazette—that the cook of the schooner William Penn, has been taken in York, (Pa.) with a share of doubloons, which were allowed him by his white accomplices in the robbery, which took place some time since in Delaware Bay. The other rogues have been some time in prison, but cooky escaped, daily almost, with the skin of his teeth.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

During the anxiety on Tuesday last to escape from the steamboat, a lady presented herself at the bows with a very young child, and a gentleman offered to assist her. He took the infant, wrapped it carefully in his large cloak, and called to a person standing in the mud to catch it. The person addressed probably did not attend to the call. The child was thrown into the marsh. The gentleman, however, supposing the infant safe, helped the mother to get on shore. That being accomplished, the child was not to be found; but, as it was directed to somebody, there was no doubt but it would soon appear, and the mother was removed.

Afterwards, a person discovering the cloak thought to rescue it from the tide, when, to his utter astonishment, he perceived that it contained a living child.—He conveyed it to careful hands, and the next morning it was restored to the anxious mother.

NORFOLK, Va. March 3.

Diabolical Murder.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning over the body of a man 35 years of age, who was found between two and three o'clock, lying in Little Water street, between Commerce street and Rothery's Lane, almost in a state of nudity. The person was identified as that of Minor Cannon, formerly assistant Engineer of the steamboats Pocahontas and Potomac, and lastly of the Lady of the Lake. The verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death by being stabbed by some person or persons unknown.

Great Meeting in Boston.—One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever assembled in Boston, convened at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening. The *six thousand seven* hundred signers of the protest, against the course pursued by the President, in relation to the currency of the country, met to adopt such further measures as should be deemed expedient. FRANCIS J. OLIVER, Esq. took the chair, several strong and spirited addresses were made to the meeting, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The resolutions passed were of the most decided character. A committee of thirty of the most respectable citizens of Boston, to be denominated the *Committee of Public Safety*, was appointed, to carry the memorial and protest to Washington. At the head of this delegation is Mr. APPLETON, lately the representative from Boston in the Congress of the U. States.

A Mr. M. having lived two years in a state of concubinage with a Mademoiselle L., the parents of the two young people at length agreed that they should be lawfully united, and the marriage was to have taken place towards the end of the present month. But a few days ago Mr. M. having gone out on business, leaving his intended occupied with her embroidery, on his return found her dead. She had taken the unaccountable resolution of dressing herself in her wedding clothes, with a nosegay at her bosom and a crown of orange flowers on her head, and then shut herself up in a small room, and put an end to her existence by suffocation. *French Paper.*

From the Pittsburg Advocate.

LIEUT. RITNER, late Professor of Civil and Topographical Engineering, in Washington College, (Pa.) died at the residence of his father, in Washington county, on the 18th instant, in the 26th year of his age. A deep and universal expression of grief has followed the death of this excellent and interesting young man wherever he was known; although but young in years, Lieut. RITNER had already attained a justly deserved fame, and gave promise of being, at no distant day, an ornament to his country and his profession. He had filled, with high approbation, the responsible situation of assistant Professor of Mathematics, in the U. States Military Academy, when only 23 years old. During the late frontier war on the Mississippi, he was the first *regular* officer in command of the first *soldiery* engaged against the brave but savage warriors of Black Hawk; in the memorable battle in which the savages were totally routed, he obtained permission from the Commander of the detachment, entered the line, and fought as a common soldier. His conduct on all these occasions obtained for him the most exalted commendatory notices from the General in command, and all his superior officers.

The disease which terminated his brilliant career, was pulmonary consumption; brought on by intense study and devotion to the duties of his Professorship. How sensibly must every one, acquainted with Mr. Ritner, be reminded of the beautiful lines of Byron, on the death of Henry Kirke White:

"Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroyed her favorite son;
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sow'd the seed, but death has reaped the fruit."

Vandalism.—It is stated in the Berkshire Advocate, that a young lady of New York, who wore an ultra fashionable frock and *pantalettes*, being on a visit to her friends in New Jersey, was apprehended and carried before a Dutch Magistrate, on a charge of wearing men's apparel! The Goth fined her five dollars and costs, for the *breaches* of the statute in that case provided—so look out girls. *Boston Mer. Jour.*

The following, brought by the late arrival at New-York, from France, will interest many readers of this paper:

Postscript to a letter from the French Admiral Baron HUGON, commanding the French squadron in the Levant, by which he announces to the Minister of Marine, the loss of the French ship of the line, La Superbe:

"P. S. I open my letter to announce that the Cornelie has just been descried. I have also just learnt, that the American ship, the United States, Commodore Patterson, which left the bay of Smyrna a few days before the Superbe, after having lost some of her masts, had her sails torn away, and her boats carried off; and being near embayed off the coast of Andros, and expecting every moment to be lost, a sudden gleam of light enabled her to discover the narrow passage between Tina and Andros; she was enabled to get through it and gain the harbor of Milo."

If we believed in omens, we should hail this as a glorious one. Here was the good old ship UNITED STATES, (which clinging to a father's hand, we saw launched from the stocks at Philadelphia, near forty years ago,) and which, for that long interval, has "brav'd the battle and the breeze," at length in imminent peril; her sails rent, her spars gone, her boats carried off, and almost certain destruction impending her gallant equipage—nay, hope itself almost extinct! But a kind Providence watched over her. *A sudden gleam of light* enabled her to discover the narrow way;—she passed through it, and WAS SAVED!

Such is nearly the predicament—may such be the good fortune!—of the Nation of freemen, after which the good old ship was named. After having encountered and surmounted all the perils of infancy and of foreign wars, now in a measure disabled by adverse elements—embayed upon an ironbound shore; hope not gone, but confidence destroyed; relief so distant, if to come, that no one can say in what quarter it is to be looked for. May that Providence, which guided the warrior-ship to safety, shed upon the councils of this people the *gleam of light* which may point out to them the road to SAFETY, and give them courage to pursue it!

Politics apart, we are sure there is not one of our readers who will not rejoice with us at reading the brief narrative of the salvation of this fine vessel, and her noble crew, from what appeared to be almost inextricable danger. What adds no little to the interest which we take in the incident, is the impression we are under, that the family of the Commodore (so well known and respected here) were on board the vessel at the time.—*Nat. Int.*

MR. CLAY.

On Friday, the delegates from the Building Mechanics of Philadelphia, whose spirited resolutions we have already published, presented them to the Senate, through Mr. Webster. Immediately after their reading, Mr. Clay rose, and addressing himself to the Vice President, depicted, in a most forcible and glowing manner, the consequences of a perseverance in the ruinous measures of the Executive, and called upon Mr. Van Buren, in one of the most eloquent appeals ever uttered in the Senate, to bear to the ears of the President the true condition and the real sufferings of the community. All felt—beauty wept while the orator plead. All—all felt, save that one, who, having staked the hopes of his mad ambition on the dire "experiment." Even he felt; but he felt too, "that the Government do not complain;" and what cares he to know of sufferings that bodes defeat to him? He bear the truth to Gen. Jackson! No, no, never!—*United States' Telegraph.*

The *North Carolina Watchman*, a paper which from its commencement has supported General JACKSON, after detailing the extraordinary circumstances related by the New York Delegation, of their interview with the President, makes the following remark:

"This is a pretty time to be trying experiments! From a condition of general prosperity, the whole land is hurried into distress; ruin and bankruptcy are overwhelming thousands, and all to *try experiment!* Why it is like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning down.

"If any thing could add to our chagrin and mortification, it is the statement, in some of the papers, that the President permitted himself to be betrayed into a most unbecoming passion when these gentlemen declared the purpose of their mission."

A writer in a New-York paper has made a proposition of a novel character in relation to the Bank of the United States, which has excited some attention, and been warmly approved of in several journals friendly to the Bank. After complaining in strong terms of the course pursued by the Executive towards the Institution, and stating the disastrous consequences which would result from the winding up of its business, he says:—

What then does this institution owe to the Government? A parchment—a form of words—called a charter! Does this charter guarantee the Government support—the Government patronage? On the contrary, at this moment, it is made the pretence of its embittered hostility. What then, does this charter accomplish? Here is the great question. Of what use is the charter? Simply, and no more than this—it enables the Corporation to transact business, to sue and be sued, in its corporate name. Nothing more under heaven. Without a charter any two persons may form a corporation for banking, and so may two thousand, or ten thousand! Any partnership may establish agencies, in two cities or in two hundred. Any partnership of men may make promissory notes, payable on demand, of five thousand dollars, or of five, to whomsoever will receive them. Any partnership may discount paper or lend money on interest. Any partnership may constitute an attorney to sign its notes, to give its discharges, or to conduct its suits. A power of attorney is as good as a charter! A partnership, with like funds, composed of like parties, and under like management, is as good as a Bank!

What, then, can you do? The President has declared—has sworn—that you will have no recharter. Declare in return, that you will do without one. Do you doubt your partnership credit? Examine its present basis.—Speak boldly. Proclaim, that on the expiration of your present charter, you will resolve yourselves into a Banking partnership, and continue your business in its whole extent; that you will establish agencies for exchanges and loans in every city in the Union; that you will constitute Nicholas Biddle, or any body else, your attorney to sign notes, conduct suits, and transact business in general. Do this, and my word for it, no body can prevent you. No body will distrust you! Do this to morrow, and you restore mercantile credit in a week.

The editor of the New-York Star says that this suggestion is worthy of serious consideration, and if it should not be found liable to insurmountable objections, the question must be considered as settled—and the Bank will continue its business as long as public confidence is reposed in it. The New-York Standard, an administration print, considers the proposed plan impracticable. It remarks that the branches of the institution in the different states would be subject to the laws of those states, imposing restrictions on private banking, and that even the legislature of Pennsylvania would be disposed to prevent the execution of the project. It says, further, that the sale of a single share of stock, by any individual of the concern, would be a dissolution of partnership between him and the rest of the firm, and he would be compelled to advertise such dissolution, or remain responsible for the acts and the debts of his former partners.

The Richmond Enquirer says that there is already law enough in Virginia "to arrest the career of such a lawless association," and if there were not, an effectual law could and would be made for the purpose.

[*From the Western Methodist.*]

A Generous Act.—On Saturday, week before last, as the Rev. F. E. Pitts, of this city, was a passenger on board the steam boat Tobacco Plant, Capt. Organ, a scene occurred, the description of which cannot fail to touch every generous heart. The boat was rounding to for the purpose of effecting a landing about 19 miles above Clarksville. The curvature in the course of the boat had made a proud swell in the water, and a whirlpool near the wheel of the boat. The Rev. Mr. Pitts had just stepped out from breakfast upon the guards of the boat with a segar in his mouth, and saw a child, about four years old, belonging to Mrs. Rama, Capt. Organ's sister, playing on the guards.

The child was suddenly precipitated into the boiling waves near the wheel of the boat. Without waiting to give an alarm or a thought to his own danger, the Rev. Mr. Pitts plunged in after the child. As he struck the water the child had sunk; and while he was somewhat embarrassed with his overcoat floating on the water, he watched the rising, caught the child as it came to the surface, and swam ashore with the senseless little sufferer, and had the happiness to see its suspended vitality return, and place it in the hands of its mother. Such was his possession of mind, that he kept his segar in his mouth until he reached the shore. The grateful feelings of friends at such a rescue may be imagined, they can never be described.

Freak of Fortune.—One of those wonderful mutations of fortune, which are sufficiently frequent in romantic, but so rarely occur in real life, has lately raised a common herd-boy to be the possessor of property producing a revenue of 30,000 a year. This fortunate youth is the natural son of a Baron D. by a young woman who died immediately after the birth of the child.—The Baron placed the child under the care of a M. Deville, the Burgomaster of Loupolgne, a village near Nivelles, in Brabant, but afterwards took no notice of his offspring for fifteen years, and seemed to have forgotten that such a being was in existence till he was on his death bed, when he made a will, and bequeathed to his child all that he was worth. M. Deville was appointed Executor, and, when he went to communicate the glad tidings to the youth, he was actually in the fields, tending the cows of his master. It was with difficulty he was made to comprehend the vast change in his condition, at first apprehending that he was accused of some crime, and was about to be sent to prison. At length, however, he became convinced of the truth, and went to Liege to be educated in a manner fitting his new station in society. *Foreign paper.*

COLUMBIA, Pa. March 8.

☞ An event occurred in connection with the fire of last Sunday evening, which cast a general gloom over the borough.—When the alarm was given, CHRISTIAN BRENEMAN, Esq. who resided a few rods from the scene, had retired to his bed: he rose, and after a few moments conversation with his wife, went to the front door, saw the blaze, and immediately returned into the house and secured some of his most valuable papers; he then went to the door again, and while going into the house a second time, fell down in the entry and immediately expired. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without success. His remains were followed to the grave on Tuesday by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. B. was President of the Columbia Bridge Company, an office which he held with great credit to himself and the institution. He was also Treasurer of the Borough, and President of the Columbia, Chiques and Marietta Road Company. For a number of years he was a member of the State Legislature. No one took a livelier interest in the State improvements going on in this county; and he has left us just as he was about witnessing their completion. Universally esteemed and respected as he was, and useful as a public and private citizen, few men could be called away whose loss would be so deeply felt.—*Spy.*

Disasters.—Gallignani's Messenger says,—"No man living can recollect so many disasters at sea within the same space of time as have occurred during the last four months of 1833."

Col. Crockett.—We copy the following reply of Col. Crockett, to a letter inviting him to become a candidate for the Presidency, from the National Intelligencer.—The life of this Tennessee Congressman, has been recently published; and if it shall really appear, that he has killed an *Indian*, or even "been in at the killing," and throttled a panther or "whipt a wild-cat," *then* has he some chance of being elected!

COL. CROCKETT'S REPLY.

Washington City, Feb. 24, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: After perils by land and water, your highly *flattering* communication, bearing date 12th January, has been duly received, and its contents having been considered, your very humble servant, with due respect, answers and says, that, if you are in real good earnest about making me President, you are more partial to me than I am to myself. You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the United States, and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that it goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose, I could do as the "Government" has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner.—But wo be unto me, if I should catch a "magician" while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky-high. It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in as President, just go a-head. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected, I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns, and sling him right slap into the deepest place in the big Atlantic sea.

Gentlemen, I can't give you just now my notions about the great bulk of government matters, as they hardly stand in any one way long enough to form any opinion about them. Opinions are not the things that they are cracked up to be, no how. They get mightily in a man's way in after times, every once in a while. I believe, therefore, I shall go in therefore for *non-committal* just a bit, and you may work the election much more to your notion—as nobody can misinterpret my opinions when I wont express any. Running against the man I do, I can't get along in any other way. Again I say, go ahead!

Most affectionately, yours,

DAVID CROCKETT.

The following official paragraph confirms the fact of the danger and escape of the Frigate United States, (and also of the Constellation,) in a gale of wind in December last, as reported by the French Admiral, in a letter to his own Government:

Frigates United States and Constellation.—A letter has been seen at the Navy Department, written by an officer on board the Frigate United States, and dated at the harbor of Malta, 10th of January, 1834. He states that on the evening of the 14th December the frigate encountered a severe gale, sustained much damage in the hull, spars, sails, and rigging, but no loss of lives. The ship was repaired at Milo, touched at Malta for water and provisions, and was ready to sail, with the first fair wind, for Mahon. The Constellation was in company with the United States, and suffered equally. She, also, was repaired at Milo, and arrived at Malta the day after the United States.—*Globe.*

Strong Testimony.—The Hon. Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, one of the warmest supporters of General Jackson's election, made the following declaration, in his speech in the Senate, a few days ago:

"As far as I know, I make the declaration under a full sense of responsibility, this Administration has put forward no principle as a test principle, as a party principle, except the principles of *elections* and of *office*.

"I am bold to say, that not a single pledge, either express or implied, by the opponents of the *late* and the friends of the *present* Administration, has been redeemed. This is a strong declaration, and yet I feel prepared, when invited to the trial, to prove it before the country."

From the N. York Com. Adv. Feb. 11.

Another Explosion.—Another heavy crash in Wall street yesterday—the extensive house of W. G. Bucknor & Co.—added to the failure of several mercantile houses the day before, and three or four more yesterday—increased much the prevailing consternation. The number of failures that have already taken place in this city, in consequence of the derangement of the currency by the Executive, is about FIFTY!

In Boston, the pressure continues to be severely felt, and several heavy failures are reported.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Brilliant Victory over the Miguelites.—"We have received important news from Portugal. Gen. Saladanha has entered Leria, capturing the whole of Miguel's forces which were in that town.—This news was brought to London this morning by an officer who landed at Falmouth, and immediately posted to London.

Strange.—There is a boy about 16 years old living in this borough, who has never, in the course of his life, eat an apple, peach, pear, cherry, or other kind of fruit. He can chew them but it is impossible for him to swallow them.—*Perry Forester.*

The Mask Off.—Charles A. Davis, Esq. a merchant of the city of New-York, is announced as the author of the Jack Downing letters.

Major Jack Downing.

To my old Friend, Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Ever since I wrote to you about them assassination and brimstone and murder letters, I have been lookin on to see how our folks are to work their way out of the scrape they have got *The Government* in, and I did'nt mean to say another word about it. But as things are ony gittin worse and worse, I telied the Gineral for the last time, if some change did'nt take place I must quit, for I couldn't stay here and have my advice put aside jest to suit other folks notions, when I see as plain as I could see daylight, the hull country goin all to smash. The Gineral was considerable struck up when I talked of leavin on him, and he asked me where I was goin. Well, says I Gineral, that is pritty tuff to tell, for I do'nt see now where I can go to git rid of this plagy trouble, for its a leetle worse than cholera morbus, a body could git away from that, but this has got now every where, and when it gits hold, Kamfire and Lodnum stands no chance with it. I am afraid Major, says the Gineral, you are changin your politics. Well, says I, Gineral, it may be so, for a man may as well change his teeth, says I, if by keepin his old set he can git nothing to bite with 'em.

And now, says I, Gineral jest let's you and I look into this EXPERIMENT of yourn, and see where it is goin' to land us, for says I, if I don't miss my guess, we shall turn heels over head to rights, and there is no tellin which eend will come down first. And I do'nt see, says I, what good is to come on't even supposin' we come down feet first. How, says I, are we goin' to satisfy this everlastin' batch of folks with all their little children who are *now sufferin'* all about the country by this plagy *Experiment?* You might as well, says I, try to make folks believe it will be all the better for 'em hereafter, when they git used to it, to take off their shoes and stockings and go bare-foot now, and tell 'em that's the ony way, so that in wartime every man will be ready to march and not bother the country to provide shoes and stockins' for 'em. And its pretty much so now with this plagy *no Bank Experiment.* Folks have got a notion that they can't git on without banks; and they know too there must be a good strong one to regulate all the small ones, jest like the balance wheel in a watch, for without that, says I, the little wheels will go whiz, and break all to bits, and you'll never know the time of day no more than a sun dial will tell in a snow storm. And then, says I, to talk about hard money and there mus'nt be no other kind of money. Why, says I, you might as well tell folks to go back to shoe buckles agin, when a good leather string is lighter and better. Now suppose, says I, a marchant wants to send money from here to New Orleans to buy cotton, or to China to buy tea, and supposin', says I, an old Revolutionary Soldier livin' away back in the country sent here for his pension, and he was too old to come for it himself, how then, says I, would we manage to git this money in the safest way possible ary to New Orleans, to buy cotton, or to China, to buy tea, or to the hands of this Old Soldier. If you send hard dollars, says I, in a ship, and she sinks, its gone to all etarnity, and if the pirates take her its worse yet, and if you send it by mail, Major Barry w'd have to make some worse contracts than we have already.—This stumps me considerable, and I have been lookin' into it ever since this Bank war begun, and the ony way, says I, is to have a Bank that every body has got confidence in, and have it as strong as all natur, and known every where, and then we can git round all these storms and pirates, and labor of luggin' hard money about. And we don't want no better Bank than we've got now to do all this if we ony let it alone. And the best proof that it is strong enuf, is that with all our hammerin' at it, we hain't shook an atom on't, and the more we fight agin it, the worse it is for the people who want the money this Bank owns, and the Bank wants to lend its money, for that is its business, and when we tell the people that Squire Biddle is the cause of makin' money scarce they know that's all ninkum fiddle.

Now says I, Gineral suppose you was appointed to defend the country agin an enemy, that was coming here from abroad, and the enemy was say 10,000 men, and they would'nt tell you where they were going to land; but you was obliged every week to tell them where your men was—why, says the Gineral, I'd go right down to New Orleans and whip 'em jest as I did afore; but suppose, says I, they would'nt go there agin, but keep dodgin' about the coast from one eend to tother, how then, says I—then says the Gineral, I'd call out every man in the country, and I'd have 10,000 in ev'ry fort from New Orleans to Downingville—well, says I, that I suppose would be the ony way, and if it was in harvest time it would be bad work for the crops—I could'nt help that says the Gineral, I'd defend the country through thick and thin—well, says I, that's pretty much what Squire Biddle is after, he don't know where we intend to attack his Bank, and we make him tell us every week jest how the Branches stand as to strength, and we have tell'd him we'd break him if we can, and as he would'nt be doin his duty if he did'nt defend his Bank, he is obliged to keep every point as strong as he can, and so a good deal of money is idle jest as a good many militia men will be in the case we've been talkin on—there aint one grain of difference, says I, and ev'ry attack we make agin the Bank only makes things worse: the people all about the country see this now, and the hull country is sufferin'—now, says I, Gineral, I'm gettin' a leetle asham' on't myself, we have got into a scrape, I should like to git out, and git you out on't too if I can; at any rate, says I, I'll jest pack up my axe and git my bundle ready, for as things are goin' it won't do to stay here.

The Gineral got considerable oiled at this, and slatted round a spell, but he soon see that he did'nt do no good, for it ony set me whistlin' yankee doodle—and so to right says he, Major did I never tell you that rackoon story of mine and the bee tree, and the apple orchard—well says I, not as I know on, but I should like to hear it—and so the Gineral he sot down and tell'd a plagy long story about his goin' out once with a gang of his niggers a rackoonin'—it was jest arter the last Ingen war, and folks all about the country was beginning to think that Gineral Washington was a fool to him—it was'nt long before he tree'd a rackoon, and he set the niggers to work cutting down the tree, this tree stood right along side an old farmer's apple orchard—and afore it was half cut down a man cum along and asked the Gineral what he was arter, and he tell'd him, why, says he, Gineral you are barkin' up the wrong tree this time, for I jest see that rackoon jump to the next tree, and afore this he is a mile off there in the woods—the Gineral tell'd him he was mistaken, and jest then the old farmer cum out and he asked the Gineral what on earth he was cuttin' down that tree for, that it was one of the best bee trees on his farm, and had supplied his family and the neighbors round with honey for a good many seasons, and the bees was just swarmin agin in it.

And with that, the Gineral got wrathy, and tell'd the Niggers to cut away, and down went tree, right across the orchard fence, and says the Gineral if the rackoon aint there, go on and cut down the apple orchard, till you find him; and the Niggers kept at it, but after they cut down many trees the old farmer larnt wisdom: and he come to the Gineral, and tell'd him he was right after all, for the rackoon was jist were he thought he was, and he had jump'd from one apple tree to another, and was now in his cellar, and with that, the Gineral he call'd off the Niggers, and tell'd the farmer it was well he had found the rackoon as soon as he did, for he'd a cut down every tree in his orchard; and so I tell'd him says the Gineral he might keep the rackoon for larnin wisdom.

Now, says I, Gineral, what was your notion; why says he Major, if I had'nt done jist so, it would a gone all round the country that I know'd nothin about rackoonin'; and it's jist so with the Bank, if I give up my notion *now*, folks will say I know nothin about Bankin, and afore I'll do that, I'll break every man in trade from one eend of the country to the other. I'll let folks know, afore I am done, that Andrew Jackson knows as much of Bankin, as he does of Rackoonin.

Well, says I, Gineral, I don't see how you git sich notions. Nor I don't nother, Major, says the Gineral, but it has always ben my way when I git a notion to stick to it till it dies a natural death—and the more folks talk agin my notions the more I stick to em. Now says I, Gineral, that was a pretty good story you've been tellin', and I'd like to tell you one—and the Gineral he filled his pipe, and I began: A spell ago, says I, my old Grandmother Danforth—by my mother's side—you know, says I, Gineral, my mother was a Danforth—and so I tell'd the Gineral as far as I could all about the hull Danforth family, and gitting that strait, I got back agin to my old Grandmother Danforth—well, says I, she owned an old hen that was one of the curiestest critters that ever cluck'd. This old hen was never remarkable for laying eggs—but she was a master hand in hatchin' on em—my old Grandmother Danforth used to keep this old critter always busy, and as fast as she hatch'd one batch she'd stick under her another—it got so at last all the other fowls about the place would come and slide themselves in along side this old hen and lay their eggs in her nest—sometimes ducks—sometimes geese—and sometimes dunghill fowls and Bantums, it made no odds which: this old hen would hatch 'em all out, and was just as tickled every mornin' when the young ones would crawl out of the nest as though she had laid the eggs herself—and was all the while ruffled and rumpled, and ready for a fight—and so I tell'd the Gineral a good long story about this old hen—and about her troubles—and how the other fowls used to impose upon her, and so forth.

The Gineral was a good deal taken with this story and he has been tellin' on't to Mr. Van Buren, and Amos Kindle and the rest of the Cabinet—and one on'em came to me to know what barm' that story had on *The Government*—and all I could say about it was, that the Gineral tell'd me his rackoon story, to show how important it was for him to stick to a notion right or wrong—and as he didn't know exactly how he got his notions, I thought I'd tell him the story of my old grand-mother Danforth's hen, and see if that would throw any light out.

Then they wanted to know if I intended to compare the Gineral to that old hen—and I tell'd 'em it want so much my business as other folks—it was enuf for me to tell the story just as it was. One thing however, says I, is pritty sartin, and that is that the Gineral has got some plagy odd fowls about him, and that pritty much all on 'em have been dropping their eggs under him to hatch for 'em, and nothin' has come out of the nest yet that the people like. And says I, if some on you don't manage to stand aside and let an egg go in the nest worth hatching, I am peskily afraid the people won't stand it much longer, but will make a clean sweep of the hull on you, and break up the old nest in the bargain, and so says I, that's all for the present.

Your old friend

J. DOWNING, Major Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 17, 1834.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $4 25.—Cloverseed, $4 and $4 25.

☞The annual election for Constables in this borough took place on Friday last. The following is the result:

John Jenkins,	106*
Philip Weaver,	87*
Adam Mowry,	76
James Bowen,	47
John Geiselman,	44
John Ash,	37
John Sweney,	19

*Elected.

☞The following paragraph, being the conclusion of the 4th head in Mr. Duane's letter, should have been inserted *before* the words "to be continued," in the last column of the first page. It was accidentally omitted.

"With great deference, therefore, for the President's opinions, the undersigned concludes, that it would be arbitrary and needless to adopt the proposed measure at this time."

Important Facts!

☞An impression has been attempted to be made upon the public mind, that the present distress and derangement of the currency has been caused by the conduct of the Bank of the U. States, in curtailing its discounts, and oppressing the people. This is entirely an error; and the public mind ought to be disabused upon the subject. We have now before us an official statement of the business of the Bank from the 1st of October, 1833, to the 1st of March, 1834—from which it appears, that *the reduction of the loans by the Bank has not been, by* UPWARDS OF FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, as great as the amount of Deposites removed;—the amount withdrawn being $7,929,-934 82, and the reduction of Loans being only $3,926,373 07;—and that there was an actual increase of Loans by the Bank from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of March, of $1,256,368 16.—These are important facts, showing that the Bank has done every thing in its power to give relief to the community, even at the risk of its own safety. Instead of curtailing to the amount of money withdrawn from it, which would naturally be expected, it has not done so by upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of Dollars! We have the official statement; and it may be examined by any person at the office.

Another important fact we wish to lay before the people. An official statement made to the Senate of the U. States, from the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, to which the Public Deposites were removed, by order of the President, is also now before us—from which we learn, that although their Deposites have *increased* $157,000 *in less than two months*, their discounts have been REDUCED $425,000!

These are facts, which the People cannot shut their eyes against; and will show where the true cause of the pressure lies. We therefore entreat those of our citizens who may have had prejudices against the Bank of the U. States, because they believed it had been oppressing the people, to pause and reflect before they commit themselves in any measure which may be advanced by designing politicians. A meeting has been advertised for Saturday next, in this borough, with a view hostile to the Bank, and countenancing what nearly every one admits was, at least, an impolitic act—the removal of the Public Deposites. We again, therefore, entreat them to pause, and ponder upon the facts we have laid before them.

☞A Legislative Temperance Society was formed at Harrisburg, on Monday evening last, by a number of members of both Houses, and officers chosen. Mr. Stevens, of Adams, is one of the Executive committee.

☞The cholera has again commenced its ravages on the Mississippi river. We learn, that there were seven deaths, from that disease, on board the steamboat Hudson, on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, about the first of this month.

☞A memorial against the Bank, was lately presented to Congress by Dr. Sutherland, of Philadelphia county, which he said contained 4000 names. It was afterwards examined, by some who could not believe in its genuineness, and found to contain only 1500; of which number, some names were down twice, some three and some four times, and, to cap the climax, some sheets were pasted in, that had been cut from a memorial relative to a fire company, and some from a memorial against the incorporation of the Dyottville Glass Factory. Such turpitude we could scarcely have expected.

☞A number of duels have lately taken place in Paris, arising from political disputes; one of which was between two members of the Chamber of Deputies, Gen. Bugeaud and M. Dulong, in which the latter was shot through the head, and killed. It has given rise to considerable excitement. A son of Gen. Lafayette was one of the seconds of the latter.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 11.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the canal commissioners, and to examine some of the public works, under the resolutions offered by Mr. Irish, in the House of Representatives, returned to the seat of government, on Saturday evening last, after an absence of several weeks. Their report will be looked for with much interest, and may be daily expected. We understand that in the whole of the rigid examination of the committee, nothing appeared in the least degree, to implicate the conduct of the canal commissioners.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The resolution relative to the final adjournment of the Legislature, was taken up in the House of Representatives on Saturday, and postponed to the 26th of the present month, for further consideration. There is so much business upon the files, that it is difficult at present, to determine upon the precise time for closing the session.

March 13.

A committee, consisting of Patterson, of Armstrong, Cromwell, Smith, of Chester, Holcomb, and Johnston, has been appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the evils of *Anti-masonry!*

The bill to establish a general system of Education, passed on second reading this morning in the Senate.

A bill graduating lands upon which money is due to the Commonwealth, is still before the House on second reading.

A bill increasing the salaries of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and for additional clerk hire, has been passed by the Senate, and is now before the House.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The President yesterday *re-nominated* to the Senate the three persons lately *rejected* as Government Directors of the Bank of the U. States. The reasons which he assigned to the Senate for this unusual step, if any, were communicated in confidence and are of course unknown to us.

A great general Meeting of "the Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia," is to be held on Thursday the 26th instant, on account of the present prostration of Trade; when it is recommended that all the different trades shall appear with their banners, badges, &c.—and that all mechanics and others shall, for the afternoon of that day, suspend their employments; that the storekeepers at the same time close their stores. This looks as if they were in earnest.

The French journals are equally severe with the English, in regard to the conduct of the President of the United States, on the subject of the currency of the country. They say, very justly, that no constitutional, no, nor even absolute monarch, would have dared to commit such an outrage upon the laws.

From the National Intelligencer, March 15.

From an article in the official paper of yesterday, it is clear that a scheme has been seriously thought of, if not actually determined upon, for dispensing with the agency of Congress in public affairs altogether, by getting the House of Representatives, in which the Executive is evidently supposed to have a majority *at command*, to propose an adjournment of Congress. To such a proposition, in the present circumstances of the country, the Senate would of course not agree; and upon the disagreement between them, the President is to adjourn Congress "to such time as he shall think proper;" to the day of judgment, as likely as to any other term. God save the Republic! No power short of Omnipotence could save it, if such evil counsels had a power proportionate to their desperation.

Upon whatever authority this suggestion is now thrown out, however, there is one thing which will stand in the way of the realization, by the action of the Executive, of this brilliant conception. The House of Representatives is not so far demented or degraded as to permit itself to become the servile instrument of the designs of a knot of factious intriguers, who find Congress to stand in their way. A majority of the Members of that body are friends, doubtless, to the President: a majority may (though we do not believe they will) be found, who can reconcile it to their consciences to bear out the President in laying hold of the public money, lending it out by millions, to sustain tottering Banks, or to break down that Bank which Congress established to aid in the collection, custody, and transfer of the public money; but a majority *cannot* be found who will vote to adjourn, and leave the destinies of this Nation in the uncontrolled hands of a single individual. Apart from this last consideration, we doubt whether there are fifty, out of two hundred and forty Members of that body, who could be prevailed upon to adjourn, and leave the affairs of the Government *in their present condition.*

From the New Orleans Advertiser, Jan. 24.

Great Riot and Murder.—On Friday night a gang of Corkonians, headed by a man named Allaher, attacked with guns, pistols, swords, and other weapons, a company of workmen, United Irishmen, in their shantees, engaged in excavating a canal below the lower sugar refinery.—Several of the assailed were killed and some wounded. The cause of the riot, as we understood, was that Allaher had been underbid in the contract for digging the canal, and the natural enmity of the Corkonians toward the United Irishmen. The Mayor immediately upon receiving information of the affair sent out the guard, and yesterday morning nineteen of the rioters were arrested. The others will scarcely escape.

TRANSLATION

Of that nefarious letter threatening the assassination of Jack Downing, in Low Dutch:

Hill of thunder, close by Kinderhook and the Overslaugh. }

To Jack (Jan) Downing, Major in the very same house where the General lives.

You are now a living creature—but as sure as you influence the General to renew the Bank of the United States, we shall strike hail stones, fire and powder through you. And then for your comfort you'll be a dead man. Don't you know that if this Bank is renewed, the Regency Bank in Albany will miss her aim in making Mynheer Van Buren President.—Now this letter is to let you know, that if you dont stop writing these fool's letters of yours, and turn right about, and help Mr. Van Buren put the United States Bank *under*, and the safety fund Banks *a top*, take care, (pass up,) you'll get assassinated in your bowels, (het mes in de beuk.) It matters not who suffers, nor how many become bankrupt, if we only can make Van Buren President. For then all who have lost money in the contest and can show that they have supported him, their names will be placed on the Pension list, in company with the veterans of the Revolution, and receive their pay from the public chest (best.)—When V. B. is made President there will be glorious times—only place the 'spoils' under his control, and "*he will reward his friends—and rebuke his enemies.*"

You have only one more week to live unless you march on another track—therefore take care, (pass up.) *Troy press.*

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *David Harman*, to Miss *Margaret Moritz*—both of this county.

On the 6th, by the same, Mr. *Adam Kenig*, to Miss *Catharine E. Glass*—both of this borough.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. D. Zollickoffer, Mr. *Stephen Haines*, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss *Esther Cookson*, of Adams county.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. Cares, Mr. *Levi Noll*, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss *Jane Cleveland*, of Petersburg, (York Springs.)

On Tuesday last, in New-Berlin, Union county, Mr. *John S. Ingram*, senior editor of the Union Times, (formerly editor of the Gettysburg Star) to Miss *Mary Ann Charlton*, both of that place.

Communicated.

DIED,

On Friday evening last, Mrs. SARAH McPHERSON, relict of the late WM. MCPHERSON, Esq. deceased, of this borough, in the 58th year of her age.

It gives us pleasure, in noticing the death of this lady, to say, that she died in the faith of the Gospel. For many years she professed this faith, and her profession was ever honored by a godly walk and conversation before the world. For the last four years, she was the subject of sore affliction, both of a relative & personal nature. An interesting daughter, in the prime of life, and an affectionate husband, were taken from her by the ruthless hand of death; and, at the same time, she suffered in her own person, from a lingering illness, which slowly enfeebled her frame, until it could no longer perform the least function of life. But amidst these calamities, her confidence in GOD was strong, and her resignation to His will was perfect. When deprived of her friends, she confided in the promise of her Redeemer, that he would be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless; and when her own sufferings were most severe, her only fear was, that, in an unguarded moment, she might complain of the Divine procedure. Her faith in CHRIST was not of that strong kind, which is never interrupted in its exercises by doubts and fears—it was sometimes weak and wavering; and her importunate and constant prayer was for an increase of that grace. Some days before her departure, she made the following remark to her Pastor:—"I have never been favored with a full assurance of my salvation, but I have some hope, in Christ, that it will be well with me in death; and it is this hope that supports me now: it is of more value to me than ten thousand worlds." This same hope, we trust, supported her to the last—for her death was calm—she resigned her spirit to Jesus, without reluctance. Her surviving friends may mourn their loss—but their loss is her gain; for her holy life, and peaceful death, to those who believe the Scriptures, are equivalent to an assurance from Heaven, that she now shares the beatitude of that happy place. We sorrow that she has left us, but we do not sorrow as those which have no hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died, and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will GOD bring with him. For the LORD himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of GOD, and the dead in CHRIST will rise first.—Then we who are alive, and remain, shall be caught up together with them, in the clouds, to meet the LORD in the air; and so shall we be ever with the LORD." C.

DIED, on Monday last, in Taney-town, Md. Mr. *John McKillip*, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. Mr. *Samuel Rode*, of Franklin township, aged 45 years.

A chimney-sweeper, in London, was lately found in the street intoxicated, and taken before a magistrate. His face was as black as a negro's, but when desired to wash it, expressed great reluctance, as he had not done so for *seven years*.

ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College,

At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by

HON. JOHN REED,

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 17. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber:—

White Cabbage Seed,
Early Washington Pea,
" Blood Turnip Beet,
" Paris White Onion,
" Scarlet Radish,
" White Salled,
White Flake Turnip,
Large Green Cucumber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 17. tf

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:

In Companies, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 12th*; the 2d do. of do., on *Tuesday the 13th*: the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 15th*; the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 16th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 17th days of May next*: unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The *York and Adams County Liberty Battalion*, the *American Union Battalion*, and the *Conowago Battalion of York and Adams Counties*, will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Appeals—For the Militia, on *Monday the 9th day of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 3d day of November next.*

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 17. tp

Liberty Riflemen!

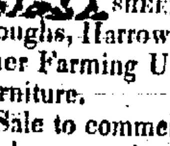
YOU will parade, in full uniform, on *Saturday the 12th of April next*, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Nicholas Moritz—each member provided with 8 blank cartridges.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

March 17. tp

VENDUE.

ON *Thursday the 27th inst.* will be exposed to Public Sale, by the subscribers, at the late residence of JOHN BLACK, deceased, in Cumberland township,



HORSES, *Horned Cattle*, SHEEP AND HOGS,

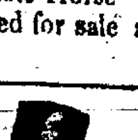
Ploughs, Harrows, and a great variety of other Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture.

Sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

GEORGE KERR, & HENRY BLACK, } *Ex'rs.*

March 10. ts

☞The valuable Horse "*Columbus*" will also be offered for sale at the same time and place.



Hats! Hats! Hats!

EMANUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from $6 to 8,
OTTER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from 4 to 5,
RORAMS, $4,
COMMON SPANISH BODIES, of different colors, from $2 to $3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, March 10. 3t

NOTICE.

THE account of *John Myers*, acting Trustee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an habitual Drunkard, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

March 10.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles,* or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention:—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warning, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

JOHN STAMBAUGH.

March 10. 6t

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a

CIRCUIT COURT

to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 14th day of April next.*

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1834. } tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 14th day of April next:*—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
The Bank of Gettysburg vs. James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.
David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachel Arnold, James Wierman, and Moses Neely.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.
Nicholas Pearse vs. The Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the U. States.
Abraham King, Esq. vs. Daniel Hartman.
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

March 10. tc

List of Circuit Court Jurors.

Huntington—Wm. Gardner, David Nickle, Harman Wierman, Levi Miller, jr. John Elliott, Daniel Fickes, sen. David Larew.

Tyrone—George Delap, John Studebaker, John Hanes, Thomas M'Cleary.

Straban—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster, John Eckenrode, Daniel Harman, jr.

Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.

Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Jacob Bushey, Henry Albert.

Menallen—Joel Hendricks, William Dietrick, Conrad Plank, Samuel Diehl, John Ebert.

Borough—David McCreary, John Agnew.

Latimore—Samuel Burkholder, jr. W. Gardner, George Paup.

Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff, Joseph Rider, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.

Hamiltonban—John G. Hays, John Witherow, John Mickley, jr.

Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock, jr. Joseph Bittinger, Joseph Kepner, Philip Heagy.

Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchinson, Joseph Miller.

Franklin—James Morrow.

Germany—James McSherry, Francis Leas.

Cumberland—Alexander Kerns.

Conowago—Anthony Ghinter, sen.

Liberty—Thomas Reed.

Poor-House Accounts.

THOMAS J. COOPER, *Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor & of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.	Dolls.	Cts.
1833, Jan. 8. To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,	162	67
Feb. 4. Cash received from Justice Durborow, for Fines collected by him,	9	00
" Order on Robert Smith, Esq. County Treasurer,	50	00
April 1. Do. Do.	500	00
" 24. Do. Do.	350	00
Aug. 28. Do. Do.	300	00
Oct. 21. Do. Do.	300	00
Nov. 25. Do. Do.	500	00
Dec. 30. Do. Do.	300	00
1834, Jan. 6. Cash paid by T. Kepner, Esq. for Fines collected by him,	9	50
	$2,481	17

CR.	Dolls.	Cts.
By cash paid Peter Aughinbaugh in trust for Justices,	18	60
McKnight, Brinkerhoff, Rex, and Thompson, extra services as Directors of the Poor,	18	00
Aughinbaugh, steward, to pay sundry expenses,	187	06
Rex, Trostle, and others, for grain and flour,	280	76
McIlhenny, for grinding flour,	13	53
Debler, and Polly Aughinbaugh, for tailoring and sewing,	25	56
Sundry persons, for support of out-door paupers,	204	45
Samuel H. Buehler, for drugs and medicines,	18	04
Weldy, Minnich, and McKnight, for cider and apples,	17	24
McCreary, for potatoes,	22	62
Constables' fees, for executing orders,	13	07
Carey, Downs, and Wisler, for cutting cord wood,	40	21
H. Trostle, for wood ladders,	5	50
Rachel Degroff and sundry hirelings in the House,	38	50
Bucher, for smith-work,	38	04
Sundry funeral expenses for out-door paupers,	42	00
Jacob Humphry, hireling's wages (in part)	64	00
Comfort's Executors, for stock cattle,	54	00
Rex and Peter, for milch cows,	32	00
Stevenson and Clarkson, for hardware and groceries,	33	46
John Sheetz, for manure,	15	00
Jas. A. Thompson, for stock cattle and manure,	65	60
Pfoutz, for carding and fulling,	8	82
Boyer & Cassat, for making shoes,	48	22
Hener, for post and rail fence,	10	26
Aughinbaugh, steward's salary,	135	00
Chaffee, for groceries in Balt.	95	17
Scott, payment on land,	182	25
Sweney and Blakely, for sheets,	10	00
Arnold, Cooper, Fahnestock, Miller and Witherow, Dickey and Himes, and Weaver, for merchandize,	371	96
Garvin, clerk for Directors,	25	00
Doctor Horner's salary,	104	00
T. Stevens, Esq. do. as counsel,	10	00
Kœhler & Middleton, for printing,	28	00
Denwiddie, for glazing,	1	25
Eline, Walter & others, for meat,	150	39
Treasurer's salary,	20	00
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	29	60
	$2,481	17

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report that they are correct, and that the balance of *Twenty-nine Dollars and Sixty Cents*, is in the Treasurer's hands—it being from the 9th day of January, 1833, to the 6th day of January, 1834—both days included.

JOHN McKESSON, JOSEPH BAUGHER, JOSEPH FINK, } Auditors.

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, *Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.	Dolls.	Cts.
To cash received of Thos. J. Cooper, on orders,	187	06½
Michael Roop, for maple wood,	13	12½
Orndorff, for sheep,	27	50
Sundry persons, for butter and tallow,	1	70
Jacob Diehl, Trustee of Polly Zell, for boarding,	67	34
Samuel Little, Trustee of do., for do.	36	61
Rexroth, for pigs,	2	00
Randolph, for Justice's order,		40
Sundry Paupers, for boarding,	1	53
Shuman, for cow and calf,	14	50
John Gilbert, for hides & skins,	30	96
Cash in Charity Box,		73
Balance due Steward,	8	32½
	$391	87½
Chritzman, for cow and calf,	18	00

CR.	Dolls.	Cts.
By cash paid sundry persons for chopping cord wood,	26	54
Hirelings,	94	21
Removing paupers,	53	43
Manure,	10	50
Tradesmen,	7	37½
Harvest hands,	33	77½
Merchandize,	2	81½
Vegetables,	33	28½
Meat,	29	30½
Grain, flaxseed, &c.	8	12½
Fruit,	24	07
Fresh fish,	1	68½
Postage,		85½
Butter, &c.	6	92
Balance due Steward at last settlement,	27	06½
John Gilbert, for leather,	31	92
	$391	87½
Chritzman's note due 1st March, 1834,	18	00

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of *Eight Dollars and Thirty-two and an half Cents*, is due the Steward—it being from the 9th of January, 1833, to the 6th of January, 1834—both days included.

JOHN McKESSON, JOSEPH BAUGHER, JOSEPH FINK, } Auditors.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM FOR 1833.

191 Bushels of Wheat,
233 do. Rye,
160 do. Corn,
215 do. Oats,
166 do. Potatoes,
6 do. Cloverseed,
3½ do. Flaxseed,
28 Tons of Hay,
3043 lbs. of Pork,
2321 do. Beef,
203 Yards of Linen and Cloth manufactured in the House.

[illegible] on the 8th day of January, 1833.
50 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1834.
7 Paupers supported out of the Poor-house by the Institution in part.
66 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door paupers.

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of "THE SENTINEL."

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends closing the Sale of his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE

at Public Auction. It consists of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Glass, Queens, Hard, and Stone Ware,
A Large Assortment of BOOKS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crocks, &c. &c.

Sales to commence as follows, viz:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, at 6 o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, *during each week*, until the first of April, or until all is sold. A liberal credit will be given, and as the sales will be positive, Bargains may be expected. He hopes his friends and the public will attend.

☞Towards the end of this month, he will dispose of his *Household* and *Kitchen Furniture*. Particulars made known in time.

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, March 3. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 20th of March next*, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, the following Property, viz:

HORSES,

Horned Cattle,
SHEEP AND HOGS,

Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Windmill, and other Farming Utensils; Breakfast, Dining and Side Tables, Mantle Clock, Bureau, Chairs, Bedsteads, walnut Chest, and a great variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JAMES STEWART.

Feb. 24. ts

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with—

BEDSTEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CABINET WARE,

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF ***TURNING***

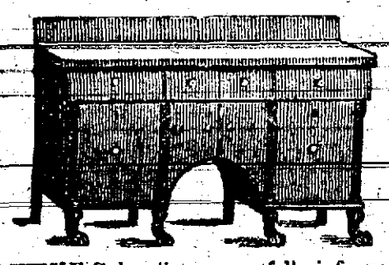
DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞***House & Sign Painting*** attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce.*

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞***His Furniture Room*** is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, such as

Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,
CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,
CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars.

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house,

Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337½ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE, SAML. H. RENCH, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 13. 8t

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

THE

National Portrait Gallery

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, *Who is Agent for the Publishers.*

Jan. 27. tf

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Petersburg (York Springs) and vicinity, friendly to the establishment of a LIBRARY ASSOCIATION in that district, will please attend a meeting at the Academy, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on *Friday the 21st inst.* for that purpose.

MANY.

March 3. 1d

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Rev. L. L. HINSCH, will present them to the Assignees, or to Col. M. C. CLARKSON, in Gettysburg, as soon as possible, as an early settlement of this Estate is desired; and all indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

C. F. KEENER, FRED'K HINSCH, } *Assignees.*

March 3. 3t

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood,* and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY, UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

Circular to Parents, Teachers, School-Committees, and all who feel an interest in the Improvement of Youth.

IT is not yet quite a year since Parley's Magazine was commenced.—During that short period, the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000, and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It has found its way to thousands of families, & while it has entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive lessons have, we trust, often had a *salutary influence* on the *juvenile mind* and *heart.* It has also found its way to the school-room; and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine. The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing.

Encouraged by such unexampled success, the Publishers have resolved to render it still more worthy of so liberal a patronage; and not to remit their exertions till they see it introduced into families and schools, throughout the whole length and breadth of the U. States.

In this view they have secured new aid in the Editorial department. The late Editor of the Juvenile Rambler, who, in addition to his qualifications as a writer for the young, has the advantage of many years' experience as a Teacher, will henceforth assist in conducting it.

We propose to present, in the progress of each volume, a great variety of interesting & important topics, among which are the following:

1. *Natural History*—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.
2. *Biography*—Especially of the young.
3. *Geography*—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.
4. *Travels and Voyages*, in various parts of the world.
5. Lively Descriptions of the *Curiosities* of *Nature* and *Art*—in each of the U. States, and in other countries.
6. *Lessons* on *Objects* that daily surround Children in the parlor, nursery, garden, &c. Account of Trades, and Employments.
7. *Particular Duties* of the *Young*—to parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, &c.
8. *Bible Lessons* and *Stories.*
9. *Narratives*—Such as are well authenticated—Original Tales.
10. *Parables, Fables,* and *Proverbs,* where the moral is obvious and excellent.
11. *Poetry*—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.
12. *Intelligence*—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of these subjects will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings, prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

We beg the friends of education, especially parents and teachers, to view the matter in this light. Let children look upon the pictures, not as pictures *merely;* but let them be taught to *study* them.—What can be more rich in valuable materials for instructive lessons, than a good engraving?

After this brief explanation of our principles and purposes, we ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular.—Will you aid us, by your influence, in this great work—the formation of mind and character for the rising generation? Will you assist us all in your power, in our endeavors to introduce to American schools, and parlors, and firesides, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine?

Every single number of the new volume will have a strong paper cover, abundantly sufficient to preserve the work in good order for binding, and for use in schools.

The yearly subscription being but *one dollar*, our friends will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment always in advance.

Two numbers more will close the first year, and we now give this notice that all who desire to continue the Magazine, may signify their intention by a seasonable advance for the second year.

If any of the subscribers should not receive all their numbers, they can request the Post Master to notify us of such as are missing, and they shall be sent again free of charge.

Ten Copies free of Postage.

To accommodate Associations, Schools and individuals, for distribution, we will deliver at any Post-Office in the United States, *free of postage*, TEN COPIES to *one address* for *ten* dollars remitted to us without cost.

LILLY, WAIT & Co.

Boston, Feb. 24. 3t

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 24. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf